ICD-9 code	Cancer description
154	Malignant neoplasm of rectum, rectosigmoid junction, and anus.
155	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts.
156	Malignant neoplasm of gall bladder and extrahepatic bile ducts.
157	
158	Malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum.
159	
160	Malignant neoplasm of nasal cavities, middle ear, and accessory sinuses.
161	
162	
163	Malignant neoplasm of pleura.
164	
165	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites within the respiratory system and intra-
	thoracic organs.
170	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage.
171	Malignant neoplasm of connective and other soft tissue.
172	Malignant melanoma of skin.
173	Other malignant neoplasms of skin.
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208	Leukemia of unspecified cell type.

¹ The International Classification of Diseases Clinical Modification (9th Revision) Volume I&II. [1991] Department of Health and Human Services Publication No. (PHS) 91–1260, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

PART 82—METHODS FOR CONDUCTING DOSE RECONSTRUCTION UNDER THE ENERGY EMPLOYEES OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS COMPENSATION PROGRAM ACT OF 2000

Subpart A—Introduction

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AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 7384n(d) and (e); E.O. 13179, 65 FR 77487, 3 CFR, 2000 Comp., p. 321.

Source: 67 FR 22330, May 2, 2002, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

\$82.0 Background information on this part.

The Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA), 42 U.S.C. 7384–7385 [1994, supp. 2001], provides for the payment of compensation benefits to covered employees and, where applicable, sur-

vivors of such employees, of the United States Department of Energy ("DOE"), its predecessor agencies and certain of its contractors and subcontractors. Among the types of illnesses for which compensation may be provided are cancers. There are two categories of covered employees with cancer under EEOICPA for whom compensation may be provided. The regulations that follow under this part apply only to the category of employees described under paragraph (a) of this section.

- (a) One category is employees with cancer for whom a dose reconstruction must be conducted, as required under 20 CFR 30.115.
- (b) The second category is members of the Special Exposure Cohort seeking compensation for a specified cancer, as defined under EEOICPA. The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) which has primary authority for implementing EEOICPA, has promulgated regulations at 20 CFR 30.210 and 30.213 that identify current members of the Special Exposure Cohort and requirements for compensation. Pursuant to section 3626 of EEOICPA, the Secretary of HHS is authorized to add additional classes of employees to the Special Exposure Cohort.

§82.1 What is the purpose of this part?

The purpose of this part is to provide methods for determining a reasonable estimate of the radiation dose received by a covered employee with cancer under EEOICPA, through the completion of a dose reconstruction. These methods will be applied by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) in a dose reconstruction program serving claimants under EEOICPA, as identified under §82.0.

§ 82.2 What are the basics of dose reconstruction?

The basic principle of dose reconstruction is to characterize the radiation environments to which workers were exposed and to then place each worker in time and space within this exposure environment. Then methods are applied to translate exposure to radiation into quantified radiation doses at the specific organs or tissues relevant to the types of cancer occurring